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that appeared, and their burrows through the sand leave permanent rounded ridges of dirt. They bring forth their young early in May, gravid females being found as late as the second of the month. The first appearance of the young above ground was about the twentieth. Five was the largest number noted in one litter. The burrows do not descend far into the ground; one that was followed for ten feet was in no place more than twenty inches from the surface. They throw little or no dirt out from their burrows, choosing their entrances from little mounds, especially among the sage brush. The burrows frequently have more than one opening, but not always. In one case the young were driven out more than forty yards away from the hole in which water was poured. I caught, in this way, a dozen or more of the little fellows, taming them with but little difficulty, they readily feeding from my hands on crackers, cheese or grass. They were especially fond of milk, which they drank in large quantities. They spent most of the time in sleep, and although not very playful, were most interesting pets, scolding vehemently when annoyed. One of them finally learned the trick of raising a wire in his cage and escaping, repeating it several times, till but five were left. The last time they nibbled some poisoned bird skins, and died from the effect.

They will frequently climb high up in the sage bushes, and sit quietly feeding upon leaves or grass that they have carried. They certainly never from choice feed upon sage leaves. In the latter part of July they lose nearly all timidity in their eager search for winter's food, entering the open doors to pick up crumbs thrown from the table, and scrambling over one's feet in their restless eagerness. I have been told by several competent observers, that before the close of August they suddenly and completely disappear, not to again show themselves before the following spring.

It seems to me very probable that many of the spermophiles undergo a more or less semi-torpid hibernation during the winter months. A species common through Kansas (*tridecemlineata*) I have frequently tamed. The young make their appearance late in May, and within a few minutes after being caught, will be eating contentedly from one's hand. Three thus tamed were unintentionally left exposed one frosty night. The next morning I was very sorry to find my pets cold and without the least sign of life. I threw them forcibly away, and my amazement was great when, a few hours later, the cat brought one in not yet dead. Searching for the other two, I found them and replaced them in their cage, when they were soon eagerly feeding. I afterwards found them susceptible to the same torpor for many hours at a time, when exposed to the cold.

BOTANICAL ADDENDA.

By Prof. J. H. Carruth.

Since the "Centennial Catalogue of the Plants of Kansas" was prepared, nearly a year has elapsed, and I am able to add the following species. I am indebted to Mr. B. B. Smyth, of Ellinwood, Barton Co.; to Mr. James Wilson, now at Arkansas City, Cowley Co.; to Mr. Joseph Henry, of Salina; to Prof. Wherrell, of Leavenworth; to some persons unknown, but probably from the southeast corner of the State, and a few others, for plants; and to Mr. E. Hall, of Athens, Ill., and S. H. Wright, M. D., of Penn Yan, N. Y.,

for aid in determining several of them. Those I have credited to Mr. Popenoe I give on his authority. Apprehending a scarcity of space, I shall omit the orders and the common names. In two or three cases I am unable to give the authorities.

- 1084. *Cleome pungens* L. Shawnee county. Popenoe.
- 1085. *Cleomella angustifolia* Tor. Ellin.
- 1086. *Hypericum pyramidatum* Ait. Leav.
- 1087. *Hypericum prolificum* L. Law.
- 1088. *Cerastium vulgatum* L. Var. Ark. City.
- 1089. *Petalostemon villosus* Gr. Ellin.
- 1090. *Astragalus scopulorum* Porter. Ark. City.
- 1091. *Phaseolus perennis* Walt. Sal.
- 1092. *Potentilla arguta* Ph. Ark. City.
- 1093. *Gillenia stipulacea* Nutt. Southeast Kan.
- 1094. *Ammania humilis* Mx. Law.
- 1095. *Oenothera Fremontii*. Rooks county.

Mr. Popenoe found two specimens with three petals, six stamens, and pistil three-parted.

- 1096. *Opuntia fragilis*. Ellis; from Dr. Watson.
- 1097. *Diodia teres* Walt. Near Big Springs, Douglas county.
- 1098. *Solidago nemoralis* Ait. Law., Ellin.
- 1099. *Silphium Asteriscus* L. (?) Law.
- 1100. *Xanthium spinosum* L. Leav.
- 1101. *Gaillardia aristata* Ph. Sal. Popenoe.
- 1102. *Hymenopappus scabiosæus* L'Her. Ark. City.
- 1103. *Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam. Law.; from Miss Jennie Ricker.
- 1104. *Cirsium lanceolatum* Scop. Leav.
- 1105. *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus* DC. Ellin.
- 1106. *Vaccinium stamineum* L. Possibly *arborescens*, Leaves only. S. E. Kansas.
- 1107. *Dodecatheon Meadia* L. S. E. Kan.
- 1108. *Pentstemon glaucus*? Grah. Ark. City.
- 1109. *Collinsia parviflora* Dougl. S. E. Kan.
- 1110. *Hedeoma pulegioides* Pers. Law.
- 1111. *Scutellaria versicolor* Nutt. Leav.
- 1112. *Lithospermum latifolium* Mx. Leav.
- 1113. *Convolvulus arvensis* L. Topeka; Popenoe.
- 1114. *Asclepias phytolaccoides* Ph. Leav.
- 1115. *Gonolobus obliquus* Br. S. E. Kan.
- 1116. *Rumex orbiculatus* Gr. Ark. City.
- 1117. *Rumex conglomeratus* Murr. S. E. Kan.
- 1118. *Rumex obtusifolius* L. Leav.
- 1119. *Rumex maritimus* L. Leav.
- 1120. *Chenopodium Botrys* L. Law., Leav.
- 1121. *Amarantus spinosus* L. Leav.
- 1122. *Stillingia sylvatica* L. Ark. City.
- 1123. *Potamogeton hybridus* Mx. Law.
- 1124. *Sagittaria lanceolata* L. Sal. Law.
- 1125. *Smilacina racemosa* Desf. Leav., from Mr. C. M. Arbuthnot.
- 1126. *Pardanthus Chinensis* Ker. Leav.
- 1127. *Zygadenus glaucus* Nutt. Waubaunsee, from Mrs. S. M. Thomas.
- 1128. *Zygadenus leimanthoides* Gr. Ark. City.
- 1129. *Juncus Balticus* Dethard var. Ellin.
- 1130. *Cyperus stenolepis* Torr. Sal.
- 1131. *Cyperus Engelmanni* Steud. Law.

- 1132. *Cyperus Lancastriensis* Porter. Law.
 - 1133. *Eleocharis obtusa* Schultes. Law.
 - 1134. *Scleria triglomerata* Mx. Law., Leav.
 - 1135. *Carex aristata* R. Br. Ellin.
 - 1136. *Carex Douglasii* Boott. Ellin.
 - 1137. *Carex angustata* B. strictior Dewey. Ellin.
 - 1138. *Aristida purpurascens* Poir. Sal.
 - 1139. *Calamagrostis longifolia* Hook. Ellin.
 - 1140. *Panicum* (*Paspalum* ?) *glabrum* Gaud. Topeka; Popenoe.
 - 1141. *Panicum villosum* Ell. Sal.
 - 1142. *Panicum dichotomum* var. *sphærocarpum* Law. var. *barbulatum* Law.
 - 1143. *Tricuspis ambigua* Ell. Topeka; Popenoe.
 - 1144. *Festuca ovina* L. var. *brevifolia*, possibly *duriusecula* fls. 9. Ark. City.
 - 1145. *Eatonia Pennsylvanica* D C. Law., Ark. City.
 - 1146. *Poa serotina* Ehrh. Ellin.
 - 1147. *Glyceria Canadensis* Trin. Law., Ellin.
 - 1148. *Equisetum lævigatum* Braun. Sal.
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AMERICAN JURASSIC DINOSAURS.

By S. W. Williston, New Haven, Conn.

The recent discoveries of abundant Dinosaur remains in the Rocky Mountain region, has given a renewed interest to the study of this singular order of extinct reptiles. Since the discovery, in March, 1877, of fragments of these animals in the upper Jurassic beds of Colorado and Wyoming, there have been exhumed not less than thirty tons of their remains, an amount probably exceeding all hitherto brought to light, both in Europe and America. The larger proportion of these collections are now in the museum of Yale College, and the remainder in Philadelphia, where, from their future study by the indefatigable paleontologists, Marsh and Cope, the final solution of their structure and affinities may be confidently expected.

The history of their discovery is both interesting and remarkable. For years the beds containing them had been thoroughly studied by geologists of experience, under the surveys of Hayden and King, and their position and extent carefully described and mapped out, but yet, with the possible exception of the half of a caudal vertebra, obtained by Hayden, and described by Leidy as a species of *Poikelopleuron*, not a single fragment had been recognized! This is all the more remarkable from the fact that in several of the localities, thus mapped out, I have observed acres, literally strewn with fragments of bone, many of them extremely characteristic, and so large and conspicuous as to have taxed the strength of a strong man to lift them! Three of the localities known to me are in the immediate vicinity, if not upon the actual town-sites, of thriving villages, and for years numerous fragments have been collected by tourists, and exhibited as specimens of petrified wood! The abundance and wide extent of their remains is almost incredible. The quantities hitherto obtained, although apparently so vast, are wholly unimportant in comparison with those yet